MONEY OF OTHER PEOPLE

Robberies That Some Years Ago Reduced the Funds of Several Local Banks.

Romantic Tale of King Alphonso and His Friend, a Swindling Spaniard, Personating a Priest, Wrote to Ewald Over.

Indianapolis has given her share of victims to small confidence games of various kinds. Those who have suffered by larger operations in ways that are dark have been few, but the amounts given up will, in the aggregate, reach \$100,000, not taking into account the immense sums of money lost here several years ago by investors in Chicago bucket-shops. Some of the banks have, in the years gone by, lost money through adroitly operated plans in which sneak-thief strategy, highwayman-like boldness and sleight-of-hand combined to produce successful results that in finish might take rank as fine artistic performances. There were a series of these in which the banks suffered, but which it is hardly possible can ever be duplicated here, as every precaution is now taken to protect bank funds. The cashiers and tellers now work within heavy wire lattice work, and the funds as well as themselves are in safety and in no danger from bold money-grabbers.

The biggest bank robbery that ever occurred in this city was that of the Meridian National Bank, when it was on South Meridian street. It was a daylight robbery. It was at noon, the dull hour of the The eashier was drawn into conversation by one of the thieves, while a confederate sneaked behind the counter and loaded up with nearly \$40,000, most of it the new bills of the bank, and, unfortu-nately, all of it had been signed. These adroit thieves got away with their p'under. Another and a similar case was that of "the orange-box robbery." as it was called, in which the Indiana National Bank, then doing business on the northeast corner of Washington and Meridian streets, was loser to the amount of \$29,000. A part of this amount was recovered, and some of the thieves engaged in the robbery, among them the notorious Harry Southgate, were captured and sent to the penitentiary. The amount recovered was nearly all taken up in fees to detectives. In the case of the Indiana National Bank, as in that of the Meridian Bank, the cashier was drawn into conversation by one of the conspirators, while another, by means of an orange-box, was enabled to reach over a glass case, lift from a counter \$29,000 and run with it. A similar scheme was played upon the Central Bank, since gone out of business. In this case the cashier was called to the door to speak to a lady in a hack. While this was happening a clerk was kept in conversation by conspirator No. 2, at the front counter, while conspirator No. 3, in rubber shoes, entered at the rear and made off with entered at the rear and made off with

Two years and a half ago the clerk of the costoffice money-order department was politely asked to step outside the door to the edge of the sidewalk for a moment; a lame gentleman or a sick gentleman in a carriage wanted to speak to him. It would be but a small act of kindness to accommodate an invalid fellow-creature, and the clerk went out to the carriage. The lame man talked about building lots and things, and then apparently made the discovery that he was talking to the wrong person. The clerk made a like discovery when he returned to his office. He, too, had been talking to the wrong person. About \$2,000 had disappeared in a minute and left no trace behind.

ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE A CITIZEN. Several days ago this paper, in a telegram from Washington, gave an account of a confidence game with headquarters in beautiful Spain. A letter-writer in that far-off land had written to a number of citizens of the United States, among them to the chief executive. It was a story of buried treasand the person written to had been selected by a dying man as guardian of an only daughter and to dig up the ducats, for all of which he was to receive in some cases as much as \$20,000. But before he could enter upon the trust or have the plat of the diggings, he would be required to send about \$1,300 to pay court costs in Spain.

One of these letters, as was afterward published, came to Mr. Ewald Over, of this city, over two years ago, but while he did not contribute, he said nothing until after the Washington publication, when Indianapolis might otherwise have had the credit of the disclosure first. Victor Hugo, in 'Les Miserables,' describes a begging letterwriter who has nearly as many aliases as this Spanish confidence man. One of his characters was a Spaniard. The Spanish eaptain Don Alvares, the unfortunate mother Balizard, the dramatic poet Genflot, the old comedy-writer Fabantou were all named Jondrette, if, indeed, the name of Jondrette himself was Jondrette.' A part of the correspondence received by Mr. Over was in French. When shown to Father Bessonies by the reporter for a translation, the good priest was not slow to remark that it was written by a bogus Frenchman, as a genuine Frenchman could use better French. This letter, signed "M. Del Rio," the false priest who attended "the unfortunate Mr. Frederico Val" in the prison of Sagunto, near Valencia, and was at his death-bed, communicated to Mr. Over that Mr. Val was an only son of an honorable family and was destined for a military caand was destined for a military career, inheriting at the death of his parents the sum of 200,000 francs. On account of the revolution in Spain in the year 1868 Mr. Val was compelled to leave his country. He was the friend and intimate of the Prince Alfonso, and in the year 1875, when Alfonso was called to the throne, Mr. Val returned to his country and his King. During the lifetime of the King's royal spouse, Mercedes, Mr. Val was the confidential man of both King and Queen, but this relationship was broken by the death of Queen Mercedes. No sooner had the King married Christiana than Mr. Val began to experience the most bitter opposition from the new Queen. "The health of the King," wrote M. Del Rio, "had become seriously impaired through his excesses, and the fault was laid upon Mr. Val, but how could that gentleman refuse the confidence of his King?" Mr. Val's life in the palace necessarily brought him other female enemies. In ministering to the King he had wounded the feelings of these persons. He could not believe that the human heart could be so debased and ignoble.

CASKET GIVEN BY THE KING.

CASKET GIVEN BY THE KING. On the 23d of November, 1885, the King was sick in his royal palace El Pardo. Mr. Val was called to him and the two being alone the King spoke to him about thus: "My friend, I am sick, I am near to dying. Thou hast been my most faithful friend and you shall render me a last service. You shall start immediately for Paris to give to Mademoiselle H- these letters and this casket. I feel that they must be placed beyond the reach of the Queen after my death. My friendship also has been the cause of the enmity of the Queen against you and I would advise that you do not return to Spain for some time. To appease my conscience and also because I desire to reward you I wish you to accept of what is

contained in the second casket." On the

in spite of his incognito. He was arrested.

letter-writer, "I am authorized to give you the fifth part of the sum buried." As be-fore stated, even this flattering offer did not tempt Mr. Over. The poor prisoner, Frederico Val, died, and the buried treasure is still in a hole.

POPULARITY OF THE BICYCLE.

Wheels in Demand by Young and Old-They Will Soon Be Common as Sewing-Machines.

The 'cycling season is just opening, and for the next six or seven months the streets and country roads will be thronged with people on wheels as never before, as the bicycle has made a great jump in public favor. "How many 'bikes' in this city?" repeated the expert wheelman, substituting the word "bikes" for three-syllabled bicycles-"bike" is the word and it is not good form to say anything else. "I should say between a thousand and twelve hundred wheels, counting all kinds. There are now forty-five lady 'cyclers in the city and about seven hundred men on wheels. There has been a great increase in the interest taken in this style of locomotion in the past two years. Laboring men are beginning to use them as they find they can save enough in car fare to get their machines by monthly

"Five years ago the riders were all young fellows, and they excited some antipathies as they skimmed by slow-going pedestrians. Not so now; even some of the most sedate and conservative people ride the bike.' The low-style machine called the safety has made this means of progress popular, and business men of all kinds, doctors and other professional men are riding."

"What will be the effect of selling bicy "Oh, in time, like the sewing-machine, there will be one in nearly every house. At first and for a long time bicycles were sold only for cash, but the new system is coming in and it stiumlates trade greatly. If we had good streets in Indianapolis the number of wheels would double this sum-

"Any elderly people ride?" "There are a number of men past middle age who make a very creditable appearance annihilating distance. Among these are Professor Butler, teacher of music in the public schools, and Professor Roberts, of the High-school."

"Who have been riding longest?"
"I think some of the De Vore brothers;
there are six of them, all 'cyclists. Frank De Vore is an amateur and a fine rider There are no professionals here, but quite number of rapid riders. There are several wheelmen who make a mile in three minutes, but none who do any better than

"How about the ladies?"
"Indianapolis has the most graceful lady riders to be found anywhere. They sit up straight and have admirable management of the wheel. There is no demand now for the tricycle, except for little girls. You can't put a ten-year-old boy on three wheels any more. There is a wheelmen's club-room in the Lorraine Building and another asso ciation of wheelmen, fifty persons, that meet occasionally. A great number of tours will be arranged for this season."

"What is a good day's run?"
"Fifty miles. The longest excursion ever taken from here was by a few riders, some of whom went 100 miles in a day. Three days were taken for a trip to Cincinnati, but the wheel work was all done within two days. As soon as we get some more asphaltum streets this will be the best 'cycling city in the West."

GOING ACROSS THE OCEAN.

Locel Steamship Agents Report More Bookings This Year than Ever Before.

The two steamship agencies of this city. Frenzel Brothers and A. Metzger, report the outlook for European passengers better than it has ever been known. Last year, an exceptionally good one, will be exceeded, as will also the year of the Paris exposition. It is noticeable, as indicating the prosperity of the people, that nearly every one now goes first-class, whereas, a few years ago, the greater number of tickets sold here were for second-cabin passage. "I will give you," said one of these agents to a Journal reporter, "almost a complete list of the passages we have booked, but there are a few I cannot give. Some persons stipulate that we do not tell that they are going abroad. Such is the case in one of the biggest bookings we ever made, \$1,700 passage-money for one family."

The reporter learned that Mrs. Fred Fahnley and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wetzel will sail on the 11th of April, on the La Gascogne; Wm. Hærle, wife and daugh-ter, Misses Mary and Lizzie Graefenstein, on the 22d, on the Friesland; Robert H. Al-len, wife and son, of Darlington, on the City of Berlin, on the 22d; C. Cunningham, of Crawfordsville, Mrs. M. H. Spades and children, May 2, on the Alaska; Emil Zumpfe and wife, Miss Schellschmidt and William Kipp, May 13, on the Westernland; J. P. Roth and wife, May 16, on the Eider; John Ittenbach, wife and daughter, Paul Pfafflin, May 27, on the Friesland; Rev. Dr. Peters, May 30, on the Allen; Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Sewall, June 13, on La Champagne; Miss Mary Matter, June 20, on the Anchoria; Miss Helen Farrand, of Port Huron, Mich., formerly of this city, July 7, on the Havel; Alex. Taggart and daughter Gertrude, April 4, on the Umbria; Dr. A. H. Brown, of Aurora, April 15, on the Penn-H. Brown, of Aurora, April 15, on the Pennland; William O'Connor and James Brodin. April 15, on the City of New York; Henry Schuull, Berg Applegate, Carl Van Hake and family May 21, on the Bis-marck; Rev. Dr. N. A. Hyde, wife and daughter, May 27, on the City of Paris. In addition to this list there are many going who have not yet determined upon a date for leaving. Among these are Rev. Myron W. Reed, W. P. Fishback and James Whitcomb Riley, whose departure will be early in June; Mr. and Mrs. John L. Griffiths, Mrs. C. Reese, son and daughter, C. N. Williams, of Crawfordsville, and R. M. Engle.

Those who go abroad have learned that it is quite as well to provide for their return, as at the close of the season there is often an uncomfortable rush on the steam-

secure fortune and position."

Both Did a Great Deal of Thinking. A night or two ago Mr. Henry Kahn, No. 325 Home avenue, had a burglar experience, about which he has thus far kept very still. "It was about 2 o'clock in the morning." he said, yesterday, "when I was awakened by noises in the house. These noises were not, in themselves, enough to create any apprehension, but there came with them an indefinable something-an atmosphere you may call 25th of November, 1885, King Alfonso died it—that impressed me at once with the idea and on the 30th of the same month the of burglars. I arose, went to a dresser in Spanish embassador at Paris received orders to make Mr. Val a prisoner and to take the caskets with the jewels and the two million francs contained in them.

Before the embassador could act Mr. Val had received an intimation and left Paris to come to America. The narrative states that he "was compelled to bury these treasures in the ground in the neighborhood of your cit:." After a time he returned to Madrid, where he was recognized in spute of his incognito. He was arrested, of burglars. I arose, went to a dresser in nothing, and was at his mercy. Something In spite of his incognito. He was arrested, tried, condemned and sent to prison, this excellent Mr. Frederico Val, because, says M. del Rio, "he would not compromise the name of the dead king and that of Mademoisehe Helene." In this the statement is given that the sum buried (probably somewhere on the banks of Pogue's run, ont near Woodruff Place) is 1,190,000 francs. "The plan of the ground," further wrote M. del Rio, "is in a secret cavity in the trunk which is in the hands of the tribunal, but which may be obtained by paying the costs and expenses of the suit. The amount to be paid is 6,782 france (\$1,350.) In order to recompense you," stated the

MEDICINE AND PHILOSOPH'

Pertinent Illustrations from the Lives of Sydenham, Locke and Browne.

Triumvirate of Brain and Talent Whos Work Is Worthy the Careful Study of Men Who Hope to Achieve Success in Life.

On March 30 Dr. A. W. Brayton delivered a notable address before the Sydenham Society of Indiana Medical College, the essential points of which are here given. He began by saying that one's views of medicine, philosophy and religion may be clustered about the lives of three English physicians-Thomas Sydenham, John Locke and Sir Thomas Browne. The first is the most eminent name in English practice; the essay of Locke on the "Human Understanding" is the basis of the so-called sensualistic philosophy; Sir Thomas Browne is the author of the quaint and curious, the eloquent and thoughtful essay, "Religio-Medici," the faith of a physician, one of the classics of English literature. This rare triumvirate of doctorial talent

had much in common. All were Oxford

men. All practiced medicine in one of the

stormiest periods of English history. They

were of the generation following the golden age of Elizabeth, just after Shakspeare, Spenser, Sidney, Raleigh, Cervantes, Rabelais, Montaigne and Galileo. Their lives fill the middle part of the century of English history under the Stuart kings, for Sir Thomas was born in 1605, and Locke died in 1704, while from Elizabeth, 1603, to the Georges, 1714, is 111 years. So our doctor friends saw and took part in the strugkneed legs about his libraries, persuading himself and his court that he was a great author, writing his "anteblast against to-bacco," which Raleiga brought from Virginia to solace English life, Browne was a student in Pembroke College. Our doctors were not royalists; they did not believe in the "divine right of kings to govern wrong," and Sydenham even took a hand in the civil war, serving in the army of the Parliament. Each of them found it convenient and healthy for political reasons to study medicine outside of England—Locke and Sydenham in France and Browne in Leyden. It has been denied that Locke was a doctor, so great was he in philosophy, but there is ample proof that he both studied and practiced medicine, and this proof you will find collected in the charming essay on Locke and Syden. the charming essay on Locke and Syden-ham, in Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh's, "Spare Hours." Sir Thomas Browne is as rarely thought of as a doctor as is Locke. Yet he practiced over forty years at Norwich as a plain but learned physician. He was knighted by Charles II, in his sixty-sixth year, when the King visited Norwich, and offered the honor to the Mayor in memory of his visit. The Mayor declined, and as the next greatest man to the Mayor is the doctor, and the King would have a "sir" in every city he visited, the honor fell on Dr. Browne.

This Sir Thomas Browne was the beauti-ful and rarefied soul who "could not hear the Ave Marie without elevation of mind, and while the Catholics directed their devotions to Mary offered his to God, rectifying the errors of their prayers by rightly ordering his own;" who collected divinity from the book of nature, who had hope for the heathen, who thought nothing ugly or mis-shapen but the chaos, who said all things are artificial, for even nature is the art of God. "All civil commonwealths honor law, medicine and divinity, yet as there are diseases incurable in medicine so are there cases indissolvable in law and vices in-

corrigible in divinity."

I need not quote this rare youth's reflections on life and nature, on man and the infinite; you can get the "Religio-Medici" for a dime and read it in one evening. We will leave him where John Evelyn found him as related in the diary, "His whole house and garden a paradise near the noblest cathedral in England." Evelyn says the church-yards of Norwich "were so filled up by the congestion of dead bodies, one upon the other, that they rose above the walls, and the churches seemed built in pits." And so gentle doctor followed at last, in 1682, the long roll of those who, as our Dr. T. B. Harvey used to say, he had "helped down." but his "Religio-Medici" will ever remain to remind us that even a busy doctor in a great city can live in the spirit and lead the shepherd life of reflection and introspection; can be self-contained and inwardy supported in the routine of professional

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIME. I can find no mention of Dr. Browne in the Locke and Sydenham papers. They were in London, and did not often take the "flying chariot and six horses" of Evelyn down to Norwich; they were also of a different texture and spirit. The thing in common with these men is that they knew the human kind only as doctors can know; that they saw not only the body, but the mind and the soul; that their lines fell in stirring times in English history, and that they recorded what they thought and dis-covered along the lines of their work. They saw the unconstitutional killing of Charles Stuart as we saw the execution of the Italian assassins, and they did not deny that it was the "head of a traitor." And so on through the Commonwealth, and the death of Cromwell by ague (for quinine was unknown in 1658), and the Restoration. Our doctors saw great changes in London.
The theaters were opened, May poles and
Christmas fires appeared again, female
actors took the feminine parts in the plays -some they ought never to have taken.

People then, as now, went from one extreme to another, and for twenty-five years

Charles II played a merry jig. There was,
however, real progress in arts and science,
for these things cannot be stopped by kings.

Chimneys were put in houses, also turn, as at the close of the season there is often an uncomfortable rush on the steamships. In consequence of this it is now the custom to secure return passage when buying the outgoing ticket.

"I am going to Germany in June," remarked a gentleman who was arranging for his passage on a fast-going steamer, "and I shall go first-class. When I came to this country I was a poor boy and my family was packed in the steerage. I am not ashamed of that; I really am proud of it and it shows that this is the best country in the world; that no matter how he begins if a man has the right stuff in him he can secure fortune and position."

window-glass, roads were made, coaches used and highwaymen hung. Tea, coffee and chocolate were first used in London and prescribed for patients. For, on account of the London fire, the plague, the first presentation of "Romeo and Juliet," the use of tobacco, the inner customs of the times, you will find more in the charming discussions of Evelyn and Pepys than in the letters of Sydenham, or the metaphysical discussions of Locke. From what I can gather in my cursory readings about these three most eminent men in our profession during the Stuart century, the supreme end of their efforts in medicine, philosophy and religion included the recognized and window-glass, roads were made, coaches and religion included the recognized and formal issues of all human endeavor—the glory of God and the good of men. Sydenham had the learning, sagacity, humanity and probity judispensable to every doctor. Human life was to him a sacred, a divine, as well as a curious, thing. He saw some-thing back of, and greater than, the body; in the midst of the known, a greater an infinite, a divine unknown; behind things certain and definite, something shadowy and uncertain, past all finding out of man. In the midst of minute details he bursts into some abrupt acknowledgment of the supreme being. Thus he closes his observations on the "Epidemic closes his observations on the "Epidemic Cough and Pleurisy-pneumonia of 1675," with the following in Latin, as were all of Sydenham's writings: "Qui post sequentor morbi, salus novit, qui novit omnia!" This "epidemic cough and pleurisy-pneumonia" was one of the epidemics of "grip," and is spoken of in Evelyn's diary as rife all over Europe, like a plague. You will find these same outbursts in other serious scientific writings besides those of physicians; in Gray's Botany, in Agassiz's Methods of Study; indeed, they come as naturally from the student of nature as from the poet or the philosopher, and they are not alien to the philosopher, and they are not alien to medicine. For while the doctor may belong to no church, and may not pronounce the "nameless name," he cannot be unconscious of the mighty presence beside which he is at work; he is not deaf to the strong music of this illimitable sea. Locke, Browne and Sydenham were, however, all good churchmen, and fell in with the forms and expressions, the images, so to speak, in which the religious senti-ment of their century was molded and

formed. SOME OF THE WORK THEY DID. Locke early quit the practice of medicine

extent of human knowledge, to establish his notion that there are no innate ideas, and that therefore the materials of all knowledge and reason come from experience. "I see no reason," he says, "to believe that the soul thinks before the senses have furnished it ideas to think op." Such propositions did Locke and Sydenham dis-cuss after they had determined the treatcuss after they had determined the treatment of small-pox or ague. Locke was not above the discussion of paregoric and calomel, even after his philosophical speculations were in the ears of all England, and as late as 1677, at the age of forty-five, tried to get the vacant place of professor of physic in Gresham College. Dr. John Brown imagines him giving the solemn physic lecture twice a week in Latin, at 8 in the morning, his serious face set in a black-board, as the custom was, and then, six hours later, giving the same lecture in English, so that the citizens at large might have the benefit of it. Such was the will of the founder, and such was the custom of the college. Just before his death he gave an account of hypertrophied nails, four inches long. He discussed Peruvian bark, then not understood or much nails, four inches long. He discussed Peruvian bark, then not understood or much used, and speaks of the "opposition to it from the inferior tribe of physicians, from whom it cuts off so much business and gain." In the days of the Stuarts people died of ague, as they die of consumption now, almost without hope of cure, once it was established. That ague is due to an organism destroying the blood, and that quinine kills this organism as salt destroys grass, was not known bedestroys grass, was not known betore the time of Locke and Sydenham.
But these are only illustrations of the fact
that the greatest practicing physician, and
the acutest philosoper of the century were
up in both physic and metaphysic. Sydenham might give huge doses of mercury in
varioloid, and follow them with paregoric,
"to turn the action of the percury upward "to turn the action of the mercury upward and produce a laudable salivation;" we have, nevertheless, learned something from his practice and are still guided by it

My teacher of mental philosophy assured his class that Locke's system "tended to skepticism in religion, to utilitarianism in morals, and to materialism in philosophy." but that only shows that my teacher saw with but one eye. Locke's philosophy taught that medical science, like all other gle of the people against the arbitrary and unconstitutional despotism of the Jameses and Charleses—saw James I and Charles I craze themselves over the Stuart doctrine of the divine right of kings. When James, "the wisest fool in all Europe," as Sully calls him was weakling with his week. from Socrates to the present time. I hope the young doctors who receive the diploma of the Sydenham Society will keep the company of the philosophers, who are, after all, the most practical of men; that they will learn something of the laws of thought, of the rules of evidence, of the procedure of great minds in the search for truth, and the application of it to themselves and their patients. Above all let doctors maintain patients. Above all, let doctors maintain the three reverences of which Gethe speaks reverence for the things below them, the brute and insensate world; reverence for the things equal with them, all forms and classes of humanity; reverence for the things above them, that which touched to the quick the fine nature of Sir Thomas Browne, of Locke and Sydenham. There is little danger of our craft falling

into atheism or gross materialism. We see too much on all sides of life for that; are too often touched on the finer and better sides of our being. We may be impressed with the subtle properties of matter, as we see it, in atom or star; in the protoplasm of the moner, or in the complex brain of man. The whirl of life, revealed in the microscope, may con vey the same lesson to the biologist that the astronomer finds in the grandeur, mag-nitude and silent beauty of the stars in their motions, unhasting, unresting. To both there is always something beyond and nothing is really known in all its parts and relationships, for human eye hath not seen nor ear heard. To such as Browne, Locke and Sydenham, who represent medicine at its best and highest, matter has no tangible relationship to that mysterious capacity of thought and feeling which wells up in the heart, and soul, and mind of man, separat-ing, as night from day, the material from the immaterial, the force from the sub-stance, the created from the void and

TORPEDOES IN DEFENSE.

Governor Hovey Recalls an Incident in Hi South American Experience.

A few days ago a party of gentlemen

vere discussing the possibility of Italian iron-clads entering New York harbor, when Governor Hovey gave as his opinion that they could be prevented by torpedoes. In this connection he related an incident in his South American experience illustrating the efficiency of torpedoes. "I was appointed minister to Peru in 1865," he said, "and arrived at Lima on the 20th of November, that year. Peru at that time was in a state of revolution, and Spain was seeking to overthrow the existing government. A battle had recently been fought, and the dead were yet lying on the plaza when I arrived there. Owing to the revolutionary state of affairs I did not present my credentials for several months, but in | tin-plate, \$810.75; E. Stone, Lafayette, Ind., the meantime I became on very friendly terms with the officials of the Peruvian government. On the 1st of May, after Mendez Nunez, the Spanish admiral, had announced his intention to bombard Callao, as he had done Valparaiso, President Prado sent for me to meet him. The President was found surrounded by his Cabinet and several of his staff. When I entered the room the President approached me and said: 'I have sent for you to advise with you, not as a diplomate, but as one of the best friends of America, in our great emergency. What do you think of to-morrow?' I replied that, as an officer of the United States govern-ment, which held friendly relations with both Spain and Peru, I had no right to ad-vise him. 'But,' said the President, 'tell me privately, as a friend, what are your opinions? I replied: 'If the fleet fight you

with vigor, and in the proper manner, they ought to whip you in lifteen minutes.'
"The President and entire Cabinet seemed surprised, and desired to know the reasons for this statement. I said the Spanish fleet can fire ten guns to your one, and if they close upon you so as to effectually use shell, grape and canister, I believe they will silence all your batteries and destroy your town. Your only hope is to make them fight you at long range. The Secretary of War dissented from this view. 'Very well, Mr. Secretary of War,' said I. Peruvians may be able to meet ten guns with one, but my people, though I have seen some little sarvice, are not so firm and brave.' President Prado then asked me what I thought should be done. I replied: 'Make them, if possible, fight you at long-range.' To the inquiry how this could be done. I said: 'It is not for me to say; but torpedoes are dangerous, and ships and sailors have a holy horror of them.' The torpedo suggestion was adopt-ed. That night forty barrels of powder, connecting by wire with an electrical battery on shore, were sunk in the bay. The next morning the fight ward the forts, reaching within threequarters of a mile. They came up in beautiful style. Then, as they were exchanging shots, two torpedoes exploded, throwing a column of water one hundred and fifty feet in the air. The whole Spanish fleet immediately retired, and did the rest of their fighting at long range. A long-range fight was what the Peruvians wanted. They had only a few guns for defense, but they were very heavy and were exceedingly destructive at long range, so that when the Spanish fleet withdrew to a distance for the purpose of bombarding the capital, the long-range cannon planted on land opened with terrific violence and drove the enemy

"I witnessed the engagement from on board the United States man-of-war Pow-hatan," continued the Governor, "and was very much interested in noting the effects of the torpedoes. When I started to go ashore the Dictator signaled me and met me at the water's edge, where he threw his arms around my neck, thanking me again and again for my torpedo suggestion, and even kissed me fervently."

Judge Woods Goes to Evansville. Judge Woods goes to Evansville to-night, and opens the April term of the United States Court there to-morrow. The Ritter embezzlement case will be tried this week.

Weekly Custom-House Report, The imports on which duties were colto inquire into the original certainty and | lected at the Indianapolis custom-house



"Is this the World's Π Fair?"

"Yes, sir."

"This is the Big Four freight office. We received eight more car-loads of goods for you this morning. You must get them out of the way at once."

World's Fair-"We have had three wagons hauling freight each day this week. Our store and storage building is crowded full. We are compelled to get another building."

Freight Depot-"While we

are handling more freight for your store than all others combined, and appreciate it, still we must make room for other freight."

World's Fair-"We shall do the best we can, sir." "HELLO! Is this the World's Fair store?" "Yes, sir."

"This is the C., St. L. & P. Railway. We have telephoned you three different times this morning in regard to the freight of yours in our freight depot. We have 368 rolls of STRAW-MATTING and CARPETS which is in our way, and must be taken away."

Store—"Sir, it is impossible for us to remove them for a day or so. We would much prefer paying storage."

The above are two of the many telephone calls we are receiving from the different freight depots. We are showing the largest line of

UMITUILE, CAMELIE, DIGHT LIMES, LINOLEUMS, CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, TRUNKS, CLOCKS, PICTURES.

Remarkable Sale of Straw Matting, Rattan Rockers and Bedroom Suits

Straw Matting; see it.

10c, Straw Matting, worth 15c.

15c, Straw Matting, worth 20c.

20c, Straw Matting, sells elsewhere at 30c. 25c, Straw Matting, extra fancy.

30c, Straw Matting, extra fancy.

35c, choice patterns, beautiful.

40c, extra heavy, very durable.

\$1.35, best Moquette Carpet. \$1.00, Wilton Velvet Carpet.

85c, excellent Brussels Carpet. 50c, Tapestry Brussels Carpet.

60c, All-wool Carpet.

\$2.50, Lace Curtains, worth \$4.

\$5.00, Lace Curtains, worth \$7.50.

\$5.00, All-Chenille Curtain.

\$7.50, magnificent Portiere Curtain.

We have bought the entire production of a large factory of Reed Rockers. See our

\$2.50, Reed Rockers, former price \$4. \$3.75, Reed Rockers, sells elsewhere for \$5 \$5, Reed Rockers, best value in the State. \$7.50, Magnificent Rocker.

\$9.50, beautiful Rockers, worth \$12.50. You should not miss seeing these Rockers. They are all bargains.

BEDROOM SUITS. \$110, grand Oak Bedroom Suit. \$85, best in the city for the money.

\$55, 16th Century Bedroom Suit. \$37.50, Old English, sold for \$55.

\$30, beautiful Suit, worth \$43.

\$25, best in the State for the money. \$10, large glass Bedroom Suit.

We must make room for the above goods. Prices only will do it. Therefore now is your opportunity. See the largest line of these goods ever shown to the people of this State.

during the week ending April 4, 1891, were as follows: T. L. Henry & Co., 785 boxes one case physical instruments, \$18.60; Fred Riebel, ten bales tobacco, \$362.70; Murphy, Hibben & Co., one case lace curtains, \$99.60; Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind., five cases trees, \$45.60, making a total of

BLACK TEAS.

Where They Are Grown and Something in Relation to the Different Varieties.

Black teas of China are of two kinds— Oolong and Bohea, though the name of the former signifies Green Dragon, and is ap-plied to the small, chrome-green leaf. Oolong teas are of four sub-varieties, each of which has its own individual flavor. Foochow Oolong is probably the most popular brand of tea ever introduced into America, the leaf being long, dark and well curled, while the beverage is of a rich golden color, fragrant and delightful in flavor. The different chops of black tea, in general, possess the same characteristics as in green. Formosa Colong has only become known in this country within the past twenty years, but it is now very popular. As the name indicates, it grows on the island of Formosa, and has a flavor peculiar to itself, said to be due to the presence of iron in the soil. At any rate, this peculiar quality disappears after the soil has been under continuous for the soil has been under cultivation for a very few years, and it is necessary constantly to change the location of the plantations. There is another peculiarity connected with Formosa, that the later chops are the best, in that they yield the richest and strongest liquors. Amoy Colong is an inferior grade which comes from the district of Amoy, being separated by a mountain range from Foochow. There are three kinds of Amoy tea, of which the Ningyong is the best and is a favorite with some drinkers. Anki Colong is the product of a wild shrub growing on the mountain range which separates Amoy from Foochow, the leaf of which is rough and coarse, of indifferent flavor and of little value except to mix with the better grades.

The real black tea of China, however, is

The real black tea of China, however, is the Bohea, which takes its name from the vast mountain ranges in the southeastern part of the empire, which are literally covered with tea gardens. Its prodution exceeds that of all other teas combined, but comparatively little of it is consumed in this country, it being shipped largely to England and Russia. The natural demand for Robes in this country not having kent for Bohea in this country not having kept pace with that for other varieties, an attempt has been made to popularize it by the name of "English breakfast tea," but with indifferent success. The liquid which it yields is very dark in color, though not possessing the strength of the Oolong of like grade. There are five kinds of Bohes teas, knows as Capers, Pekoes, Souchong, Pouchong and Congou, but it would be difficult to determine the relative merits of each. All of these kinds are subdivided

Umberto's Threat. New York Continent.

into several varieties.

to sell out at cost.

King Umberto is reported as saying that but for his love for Inspector Byrnes and Colonel Shepard, the latter of whom has always spelled Rome with the final "a," he would send the Sardegna and Italia over here and knock New York "galliwest," as they say in Venice.

Well, that's About the Figure. Kidder-I don't suppose you would take his weight in gold for your new baby, would you! Nupop-N-N-No; I should hardly like

STEINWAY PIANOS

Acknowledged by the world-renowned Artists to be unequaled in tone and touch.

M. STEINERT & SONS.

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WHY will you persist in paying \$5 and \$6 for ready-made pants while we cut and make to your measure,

PAIR ALL-WOOL TROUSERS \$3.00.

YOU

MOST TAILORS GET \$7 AND \$8 FOR SAME MATERIAL AND MAKE.

Added to this we give by far the largest assortment to select from. Last count showed 227 New Spring Patterns at our Illinois-street salesroom. Notice our window display. Open evenings until 9 p. m. ATLANTIC PANTS CO., 89 South Illinois Street

WROUGHT-IRON PIPE Gas, Steam and Water Goods.



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Controlling the C. F. Schmidt Brewery, P. Lieber Brewing Co., C. Maus Brewery, furnish the varous brands of beer-Celebrated Wiener, Special Brew, Lager, and Pilsener Beers. HEAD OFFICE: Franklin Building, corner Circle and Market streets, Indianapolis. Ind.